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'WORLD'S GREATEST VICTORY' CLAIMED BY THE AUSTRIANS

Russians Completely Defeated Along the Carpathians, Vienna Announces.

LOSSES ARE 'APPALLING,' ALL IN GOOD HEALTH, Geneva Hears, However, of Great German Defeat Near the Stry.

VIENNA, via Berlin wireless, April 15 (United Press).—The most recent battle in the history of the world has resulted in the complete defeat of the Russians, according to an official statement from the Austrian War office.

"In the four weeks' engagement three and one-half million men participated. The conflict reached its climax several days ago when the Russian offensive stopped, entirely repulsed. The enemy's losses were appalling."

"Daily as many as 600 trains carried the wounded into the interior of Russia. The Russian field hospitals are overcrowded with wounded. Thousands of the enemy's soldiers have succumbed without adequate medical attention. Captured Russian officers describe conditions in the defeated army as unbearable."

GENEVA, Switzerland (via Paris), April 15 (Associated Press).—The Tribune publishes a despatch from Hungary, in Northern Hungary, saying a great battle has been fought between the Stry and the Valley of the Ondava.

A German army of picked men attacked the Russians marching on Stry. After thirty-two hours' severe fighting the Germans succeeded in repulsing the Russians and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Another despatch from Vienna says sixty-five Austrian officers have been despatched for negligence which resulted in the annihilation of a division of reserves near Stry and the Austrian defeat in the Stry region.

The announcement also is made in Geneva that Austrian troops from the Serbian frontier are being sent to the Trentino, and that a number already have passed through Salsburg.

DUTCH INDIGNANT OVER TORPEDOING OF GRAIN SHIP

Aroused by Sinking of Katwyk While Their Flag Was Flying.

THE HAGUE (via London), April 16.—A submarine sank the Dutch steamer Katwyk, which went down yesterday near the North Hinder lightship, according to a report of the examination of the vessel's captain and crew, published by the Department of Marine. The report says:

"The captain cast anchor in twenty fathoms of water seven miles west of the North Hinder lightship. The anchor light immediately was lit, as well as two electric lamps illuminating the flags fore and aft, fifteen and ten feet in length, respectively. Between the flags in big letters were the words 'Katwyk, Rotterdam.'"

"The second mate and two sailors were busy with the lamps. Besides the lookout standing on the bridge, nobody else was on deck. Suddenly a heavy shock was felt and the mate observed a column of water on the port side. The lamps were thrown out and fire started immediately."

"The captain and crew hastened on deck and took to the boats, remaining near the sinking vessel for some time. Suddenly they observed a submarine emerging, showing no number and with none of the crew visible. The Katwyk's captain shouted a request that the submarine tow the boat to the lightship, but no attention was paid to him, and the submarine disappeared in the darkness. The Katwyk disappeared beneath the water in twenty minutes and the boats were rowed to the lightship."

BEIRUT (via Amsterdam), April 16.—(United Press).—The German Government has begun an official investigation of the charge that a German submarine sank the Dutch steamer Katwyk.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP DESTROYS A BRIDGE ON A SYRIAN RAILROAD.

PARIS, April 16 (Associated Press).—An official statement issued today by the French Minister of Marine said:

"Yesterday morning a French battleship destroyed the railway bridge on the line which joins the interior regions of Syria with the city of Saint Jean d'Acre."

CAPTIVE GERMANS ARE WELL TREATED, SAYS U. S. REPORT

Investigator Reports to Gerard After Visiting Detention Camps in Britain.

ALL IN GOOD HEALTH, Some Sanitary Conditions Are Poor, but Improvement Is Promised.

BERLIN, April 15 (United Press via mail to New York).—England, on the whole, treats the Austro-German prisoners who has interned "as well as could be expected under the circumstances," according to a report made to United States Ambassador Gerard by John H. Jackson, an American, who visited English prison camps.

The sanitary conditions in some of the British camps were bad, Jackson reported. The British commanders promised him, he said, that these situations would be improved.

On Feb. 1, Jackson reported, England had interned 26,000 Germans and Austrians. These men were confined in thirteen detention camps and on nine ships. Generally speaking, the food and health of the prisoners was good, according to the report to Ambassador Gerard.

The Germans complained principally of the monotonous bill-of-fare and of their treatment after arrest, Jackson reported. Several Germans brought from South Africa swore they had been insulted and robbed, while others testified that they owed their lives to British soldiers, who protected them from mobs in France while they were being transferred from the front to Great Britain.

"The new camps are better than the ones first used," said the report. "Lack of organization and preparation would account for most of the hardships which prevailed at first. Absolutely nowhere did there seem to be any wish to make conditions any harder or more disagreeable for the prisoners than was necessary."

On the ship Royal Edward Jackson found 1,400 Germans. Some of the prisoners were locked below decks at night, he said. This caused some nervousness because of the fear of Zepplin attacks.

In the camp at Stratford, in the eastern part of London, Jackson said the prisoners were permitted to have their own government. The men elected a "senate" the members of which were given certain authority over other prisoners.

"At Dorchester the German senior non-commissioned officers have separate rooms, while the men are generally housed in stables, lofts and other rooms of the barracks," Jackson reported.

"This camp was one of the most contented I visited. A man who made himself famous by attempting to escape in a box was there. After two weeks' confinement he was granted the same liberties as the other prisoners. Pictures of the German Emperor and German flags were hanging in the rooms."

Jackson reported the worst conditions at Queens Ferry, near Chester, where 2,200 Austro-Germans were interned.

"The general atmosphere of this camp was the most depressing of all those I visited," he reported. "Though the camp had been occupied about five months, but little had been done to improve the original conditions. The buildings were those of an old machine shop. The roofs are of glass and there are many leaks. The floors are of stone and cement, and as a rule the wooden beds are raised but a few inches."

"There were no special accommodations for the better class prisoners, though many had been allowed to build a kind of tent around their beds to protect themselves from leaks and draughts. The prisoners themselves seemed listless and not inclined to make much effort to improve conditions."

"Labor difficulties were given frequently by the British authorities as the reason for their failure to improve conditions at the prison camps, Jackson reported."

FOUR U. S. FRUIT SHIPS HELD UP IN BRITAIN; GREAT LOSS IS FEARED.

LONDON, April 16.—An appeal was made today by the Procurator General to-day by Robert H. Skinner, American Consul General in London, for special treatment for ships detained in British ports which carry American apples, because of the perishable nature of these cargoes.

The American steamer Surcouf, and the Norwegian steamers Albia, Lapland and Kronprins Olav, all from New York with cargoes of apples, are among the ships which have been detained. The Lapland, which sailed March 24 for Copenhagen, was detained at Kirkwall, April 14. The Surcouf, which is detained at Deal and the Albia has been detained at Middleburgh. The Kronprins Olav sailed for Rotterdam yesterday after being held for some time at Kirkwall.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Cotton opened from 1 to 5 points up. Some buying was credited to German interests.

Open. High. Low. Last.

May 9.97 10.07 9.94 10.02

July 10.25 10.35 10.22 10.29

Oct. 10.69 10.77 10.64 10.70

Dec. 10.88 10.94 10.82 10.88

Jan. 10.82 10.88 10.82 10.88

March 11.14 11.19 11.07 11.08

Market closed steady, 2 to 7 points up.

GREAT POLISH PIANIST WHO SHOWN WARREN OF WAR ON ARRIVAL HERE.



IGNACE PADEREWSKI arrived from abroad yesterday. The famous pianist looked aged and careworn as a result of the painful impressions created in his native country due to the war. He will tour the country in the interest of funds to aid his suffering people.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ATTACK TOWNS ON CHANNEL COAST

Berlin Reports That They Were Driven Away by Fire of the Land Guns.

BERLIN, via wireless from London, April 16.—British destroyers standing in near the coast assisted the allied land forces in a heavy artillery attack upon the German positions between Nieuport and Ostend yesterday, according to an official statement from the War Office this afternoon.

The Germans trained their coast guns upon the warships and forced them to retire without doing any damage.

German aviators, scouting in the Meuse-Moselle region, have reported the arrival of great bodies of French troops, indicating that the enemy intends to renew the drive against the German wedge at St. Mihiel.

An official review of the fighting in this region from April 10 to 14, issued this afternoon, admitted that the French had registered some local successes, but declared that the French offensive on the whole broke down.

The text of the War Office report follows:

"Near Ostend and Nieuport some enemy destroyers took part yesterday in artillery fighting, but were quickly silenced."

"On the southern border of St. Eliot we occupied two houses. South of Lorette Heights fighting began again last night."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle artillery duels took place."

"The use of bombs developing asphyxiating gas and of explosive incendiary cartridges by the French is daily becoming more frequent."

"Aviators were unusually active yesterday, as the weather was favorable. Hostile aviators threw bombs on places behind the German front. Freiburg also was visited. At this place several civilians, including children, were killed or wounded."

"On the eastern front the situation is unchanged. In skirmishes near Kailwarya (Russian Poland) in the last few days 1,000 Russians were taken prisoners and seven machine guns were captured."

CONSUL'S WIFE IS FREED.

Mrs. Gonzalez Promises Court Not to Attempt Suicide Again.

Mrs. Josephine Gonzalez, wife of the Costa Rican Consul to New York, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, today, on a charge of attempted suicide.

She swallowed bicarbonate of mercury at her home, No. 329 Manhattan Avenue, April 5, after she had taken the precaution to summon her family physician.

In reply to questions put by Magistrate Appleton, Mrs. Gonzalez, who came to court from her home, denied she had been under private doctor's care, and what she was doing when she took the poison. On her promise to refrain from future attempts on her life, she was discharged.

Mrs. Gonzalez refused to say whether she had been helped by her husband.

1,200,000 TROOPS OF FIRST LINE NOW READY ITALY

Host Perfectly Equipped and Better Armed Than Germans Were at First.

TROOPS WANT ACTION. Snow Still Blocks Passes in the Alps, Which May Affect Nation's Stand.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, via Paris, April 16 (Associated Press).—Italy to-day has 1,200,000 first line soldiers under arms. They are from twenty to twenty-six years of age, perfectly armed and equipped otherwise "to the last button."

Gen. Zupelli, Italian Minister of War, speaking on the military situation in Italy, said a miracle had been accomplished in that a country which for about twenty years had maintained a military organization merely for the preservation of peace had created what he termed one of the most perfect of war machines.

The change was not easy, Gen. Zupelli said, as was proved wherever the same work was attempted. Great Britain, for example, had faced the same problem, and though possessing greater resources was even less prepared than Italy.

The War Minister said that the equipment of the army with weapons was superior proportionately to that of the German army at the beginning of the war.

Exaggeration of the soldiers concentrated along the frontier to begin action is so great that their officers are compelled to hold them closely in check.

In view of the extensive preparations which have been made, the question is asked with increasing frequency why Italy does not enter the war. Men in a position to speak with authority say that a majority of the people prefer and the Government still hopes to obtain territorial concessions from Austria without a rupture of friendly relations.

Weather conditions in the Alps also must be remembered. Snow still lies deep in the mountains and the cold is intense. Most of the passes are still closed by snow and ice.

PLAN TO RETALIATE FOR SINKING OF SHIPS

French Official Proposes to Replace Each With an Interned German Vessel.

PARIS, April 16 (Associated Press).—Laurance De Mezanban, President of the British Shipowners' Association, has suggested that the Minister of Marine replace each ship belonging to the allies sunk by a German submarine with a vessel of corresponding size from among the 278 German ships detained at French ports since the beginning of the war.

This, M. De Mezanban believes, would cause German shipowners to try their utmost to induce Emperor William to put a stop to a method of warfare the cost of which was borne by them.

The proposal of M. De Mezanban has been taken into consideration by the French Government, but before it can be put into execution an arrangement must be reached with the British authorities.

PUGILIST WEINERT HURT.

Slashed With Knife in Row With Newark Negroes.

Charlie Weinert, a well known boxer, who recently fought Gunboat Smith in New York, was stabbed this morning in a street row, in Newark, N. J. His injuries were not serious, but those of Gaylor may prove so. Two negroes, who have been arrested, are charged with the assault.

Weinert and Gaylor were passing the corner of Broadway and Seventh streets, when the negroes insulted two women in the company of the white men. The latter resented this and a fight followed.

YANKES HOPE TO BEAT SENATORS AGAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The Yankees entered the local baseball arena to-day on even terms with the Nationals. All signs seemed favorable for a second consecutive victory over their enemy, excepting in the matter of pitching prowess.

There wasn't a troubled line in manager Bill Donovan's face until someone asked him his pitching selection for the day.

"Well," said Donovan, "I have three to select from." Of said trio of Yankee slubbers Brown hasn't shown anything like form as yet this spring, while McFale and Pihl, uncertain when at their best, have only shown in brief flashes. "But," said Bill Donovan, "I have a ball team that looks dependable after all there is a world of satisfaction in that evidence which was fairly well demonstrated in yesterday's ball game. I should guess."

FOLK LORE OF THE AGES.

(From the Little Post-Intelligencer.)

"The ancients have handed down to us some magnificent runes and sayings."

"Quite so. Now our principal runes are 'I should worry' and 'Forget it.'"

ENGLAND'S ARMY IS NOW REPORTED AT 1,250,000 MEN

Government Attempts to Conceal the Exact Figures Even From Parliament.

LONDON, April 16 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—It is impossible even for members of Parliament to find out how many soldiers Great Britain has in training. They have put the question in the House of Commons and the War Office has refused to answer it, saying that the information would be so valuable to the enemy that it must remain secret.

Friends of conscription, which include Lord Northcliffe's supporters, are preaching of the need of preparing for that form of recruiting, and in the daily papers are such appeals as that appearing to-day for Taunton which says:

"As all efforts now made to obtain the enlistment of the many hundreds of young, eligible single men in this town and district fail to meet with success, the government should start without delay some compulsory system."

This the Government, still continuing its poster and newspaper advertising campaign, shows not the slightest disposition to do, apparently satisfied with the present progress which, as Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George has said, has produced the largest volunteer army the world ever saw.

A prominent official with knowledge of the situation is authority for the statement that the British troops so far put into the field—including Canadian, New Zealand, Australian and Indian units—regular, territorial, volunteers and all, probably amount to two and a half million men.

As the British, when the war started, told the French they could send but 150,000 men to help them, this seems a large army. Whether it is accurate or is deemed satisfactory by the Government cannot be said, though it is significant that the advocates of conscription need not be unable to move the authorities toward any form of compulsory service.

DR. DEARBURG DENIES BRITISH STORY ABOUT SHELLS MADE IN U. S. A.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In a cable purporting to come from British headquarters it is stated that Germany was using shells manufactured in the United States, as evidenced by the inscription "L. Stock & Co., U. S. A."

The tendency of this telegram is obvious, inasmuch as it is designed to convert a movement in this country to stop the shipment of ammunition to all belligerents.

Let me say that the firm of L. Stock & Co. is a well known Berlin firm, which formerly used to make machinery and tools and is now probably employing her foundries and presses in the production of war material, as a great many other German firms do.

The letters which the British have read as "U. S. A." probably are "A. G." which mean Aktien-Gesellschaft, or Limited Company. There is no American capital interest in that firm.

DR. DEARBURG.

BOYLAN TRACK BILL ATTACKED BY MAYOR

Board of Estimate Fails to Approve Measure Because of Jurisdiction Clause.

With Borough Presidents Marks and Connolly refraining from voting, the Board of Estimate to-day declined to approve the Boylan bill favored by the West End Association and which that body believes would end the many years controversy over the proposed removal of the New York Central Railroad tracks along the Hudson River.

"I disapprove the bill," said Mayor Mitchell, "because it is a jurisdiction away from the Board of Estimate and reposes it in the Public Service Commission."

Comptroller Frederick Alderman, President McAnany and other members of the Commission expressed similar views.

The Boylan measure is mandatory in requiring the Public Service Commission to prepare plans for the necessary changes in railroad conditions on the west side, so that the public shall have "the unimpeded and unobstructed use" of the city's streets and parks.

STATE DOINGS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 16.—Fifteen bills appropriating approximately \$5,000,000 for sinking State debt were introduced in the Assembly to-day without objection. The appropriations, which are all provided for by law, are for sinking the State's obligations, indebtedness, affecting canal, highways, Saratoga Springs reservation and Fallada Park will be cared for by the appropriations.

Recalling his White Plains charter from from Gov. Whitman, Assemblyman Hopkins to-day amended it in the Lower House. The amendment, which was requested by the Governor, brings into effect the civil service of the proposed city under the Civil Service Law.

Train Kills Civil Engineer.

Horace Springer, twenty-eight years old, of Tenney Avenue, Englewood, N. J., a civil engineer in the office of Prosecutor Thomas J. Harkin at Hackensack, was instantly killed at the Hackensack station in Englewood by an east-bound train of the Northern Railroad, a branch of the Erie, at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

Springer was married and had two children.

WAGNER, DEFIANT; SERGEANT AT ARMS OF SENATE CALLED

Refuses to Take His Seat When Halted in His Defense of Democrats.

ALBANY, April 15.—The crisis in a battle of words between the Democrats and the Republicans in the Senate over the State's finances was reached today when minority leader Robert Wagner was defiantly prevented from continuing his arguments. Majority Leader Brown has asserted that the Democrats left a deficiency of \$10,000,000.

"I intend to speak all day if necessary," shouted Wagner at the top of his voice, "to refute the assertions cast upon my party."

The presiding officer ruled Wagner out of order, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was called to force the minority leader into his seat. Just as that official placed his hand on Wagner's shoulder preparatory to forcing him to sit down the technical rule closing the debate was raised by Senator Walters.

The wrangle occurred during a debate on the charge of Majority Leader Brown that the last administration left a deficit of \$10,000,000 for the Republicans to meet this year. Wagner immediately took the floor and started an analytical discussion of the supply bill seeking to show there was no deficiency.

Under the rules of the Senate he is permitted to talk only half an hour, but the Senate has a point of order was raised against him by Senator Walters. Senator Thompson of Niagara, who was in the chair, then ordered Wagner to take his seat. He refused to obey the command and they proceeded for ten minutes more.

For twenty-five more minutes Wagner talked and then Senator Brown again raised a point of order. Wagner declined to be silenced. Thompson ordered the sergeant-at-arms to seat Wagner. The officer started toward the minority leader and then Wagner suddenly rose to a question of personal privilege and continued to talk. Within two minutes Thompson had declared him out of order and called on the sergeant-at-arms to act.

Obviously the officer did not want to carry out the order. As he proceeded down the aisle, Senator Brown again raised a point of order. Wagner started toward the speaker's side and the minority leader boomed defiance at him. Then came Walters' motion and the Senate settled down to routine business.

NEW HAVEN TRIALS SPLIT.

Separate Proceedings for Baker, Cuyler, Vail, Maxwell and Milligan.

United States District Judge Hunt to-day granted the motion for separate trials made in behalf of George F. Baker, T. DeWitt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Francis T. Maxwell and Edward Mulligan. The officers were charged with conspiracy to defraud the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for alleged violation of the Sherman Law.

Judge Hunt allowed the severance because the service of the five men named did not begin until after 1911. Prior to that time, George W. Wickens, then United States Attorney-General, had directed the removal of an indictment charging other directors with Sherman Law offenses and the Massachusetts Legislature had authorized the consolidation by the Boston & Maine.

White Slaver Gets Long Sentence.

John Lombardi, twenty-three years old, of No. 518 East Eleventh Street, convicted of bringing a feeble-minded eighteen-year-old girl to this city from Romania, N. Y., and exploiting her for his own gain, was sentenced by Judge Wadhams to-day to serve from ten to twenty years in Sing Sing Prison.

DIED.

ROE.—On April 15, PETER J. below: husband of Mary E. Roe, 371 W. 34th St., Saturday, April 17, at 9 A. M., theme to St. Michael's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated.

LOST.—White Scotch or West Highland Terrier, answers to name of Bobbie; last seen in neighborhood of 50th Street and 5th Ave. Reward for return to 35 West 53d St. and no questions asked.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Advertised Specials on Sale at All Our Stores.

LOFT Candy is CANDY and LOFT Sanitary Soda is SODA! Both products are, without doubt, THE VERY BEST that money will buy. ABSOLUTE PURITY, EXTREME DELICIOUSNESS and WHOLESOMENESS: this story will fit both LOFT CANDY and LOFT SANITARY SODA. We have no other inducements—no "trade come-ons" to offer you, no Safety Razors, No Trading Stamps, No Toilet Articles or other premiums of any nature. We much prefer providing every possible ounce of